

# MRS. NICHOLS SLAIN BY SERVANTS IN ROBBERY PLOT

**FINAL**  
EDITION

**The**

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**World.**

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## 20 KILLED, 86 INJURED IN ZEPPELIN RAID FOR FIRST TIME ON THE HEART OF LONDON

### SERVANTS SLEW MRS. NICHOLS; BOY CONFESSES PLOT TO ROB RICH WIDOW OF HER JEWELS

**Courageous Woman Died From Heart  
Disease While Fighting Intruders  
Let Into Home by Youth  
Employed in House**

Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, the widow of James Edwin Nichols, millionaire founder of the wholesale grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co., was intentionally killed in her home at No. 4 East Seventy-ninth Street at 9 o'clock last night, in the execution of a plot of servants who were seeking to gain possession of jewels valued, in servant quarters' gossip, at from \$100,000 to \$500,000. This is the substance of a confession made to Inspector Fauriol to-day by Onnie Talas, a young Finn, who was employed in the Nichols's home as house boy.

Mrs. Nichols, a vigorous woman sixty-three years old, resisted the robbers, who were three or more in number. They treated her brutally in tearing from her fingers six rings and from her corse a gold watch set in diamonds. This was the extent of the loot.

The courageous old lady died of heart failure while fighting with the invaders of her home, and they, terrified, fled without taking from a chain around her neck keys to a strong box set in the wall of her room which, the servants believed, held the jewelry.

The robbery which resulted in murder was clumsily planned and clumsily executed and engaged the activities of four or more plotters. Onnie Talas and Edith Langfeldt, a maid, were the only servants in the house at 9 o'clock last night. Talas allowed three or more men to enter by the basement door. Acting in accordance with a prearranged plan, they bound Talas and then went to the room of the Langfeldt girl and bound her. With the servants out of the way, the robbers proceeded to the third floor, where they found Mrs. Nichols.

**TWO MAIDS ARE HELD AS WITNESSES.**

The Langfeldt girl and Heona Tolonen, the cook, are held as material witnesses. The cook was not in the house at the time of the tragedy. Ernest Vital, the butler, who has been in the service of the family a long time and was absent from the house last night, has furnished a complete alibi and is not under suspicion.

Onnie Talas is held as a prisoner on a charge of homicide. Arthur Walden, former second butler in the Nichols household, suspected of being the instigator of the crime, is the subject of a general alarm which was sent out at 9 o'clock this morning. The police are also looking for a person known as "Eddie" and an Italian pool room frequenter who are believed to have taken part in the murder.

Talas broke down this morning after undergoing the ordeal of continual examination all night. When he had made his confession Inspector Fauriol made the following statement:

"Talas has come through with a complete confession. He is twenty-two years old, weak and underweight and had been in the employ of Mrs. Nichols for two months. He says that persons outside the house implored him for weeks to join in a plot to rob Mrs. Nichols. He finally agreed and the plot was perfected in a Harlem resort Tuesday night.

"The plotters knew that the butler and the cook would be out last night. Several men went to the basement door at 9 o'clock. Talas let them in. They made a bluff at overpowered

(Continued on Second Page.)

### STAHL, WHO LIED ABOUT LUSITANIA, IS SENT TO PRISON

**Declared He Saw Guns on Big  
Liner as She Sailed on  
Fateful Trip.**

**GETS YEAR AND A HALF.**

**Confessed That His Affidavit  
Made for German Govern-  
ment Was False.**

Gustav Stahl, the German reservist who made affidavit to having seen four mounted guns on the deck of the Lusitania the night before she sailed on her last and fateful voyage from this port, who subsequently admitted that he deliberately lied and yesterday pleaded guilty to perjury in the United States District Court, was to-day sentenced by United States Judge Hough to one year and six months in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Stahl took his punishment without any show of emotion.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, who has had personal charge of the prosecution of Stahl, called the attention of the court to the serious aspect of the case and said that there was little to be said, with a view to mitigation of a severe sentence.

"The steamer Lusitania," he said, "sailed from here on May 1. On Friday, the seventh, the steamer was destroyed by a German torpedo. There were ten thousand witnesses who could have testified to the fact that the Lusitania carried no guns. Yet, when this country was wildly excited over the destruction of the vessel and the loss of the lives of our own people, the German ambassador presented to the Secretary of State four affidavits to the effect that the vessel was armed.

"He refused to aid the Grand Jury in reaching the men who had gathered his and the other affidavits, filled with outrageous lies and used as a pretext to justify the sinking of the Lusitania. He has worked for men who have authority over him, or for hire or for the gratification of his personal vanity.

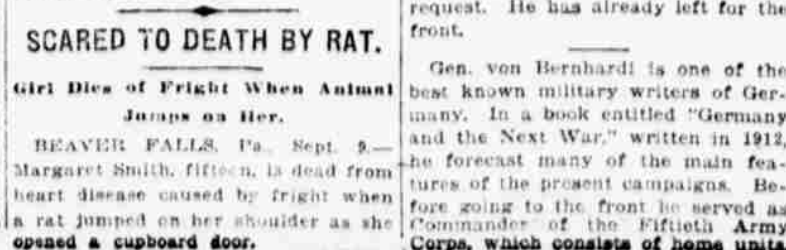
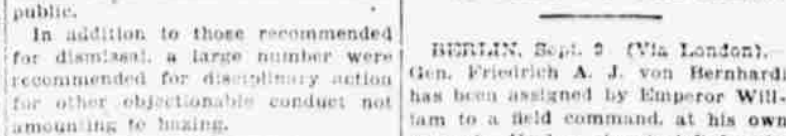
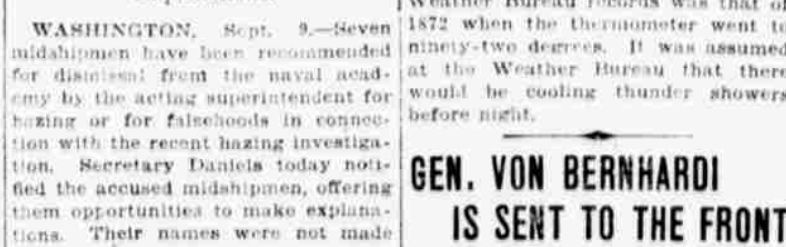
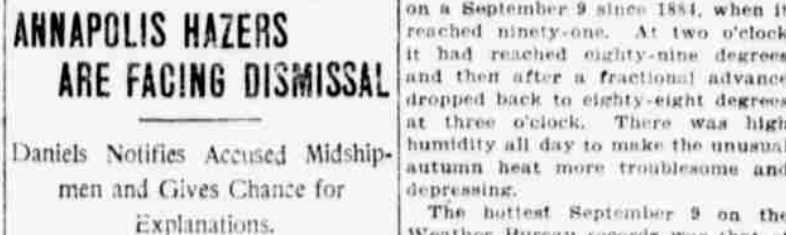
"He should be made a severe example of. He has pleaded guilty and he has been in confinement for three months. I see nothing else in extenuation of a harsh sentence."

Stahl's attorney shook his head when asked if he had anything to say for his client, and Judge Hough then addressed the prisoner.

"You made an affidavit," said the court, "which you knew was not true and which you did not believe to be true. You were indicted for amplifying that affidavit. The case is more serious than it seems on its face. You were either induced to make the affidavit by men whom you believed had authority over you, or you did it for money or for the gratification of personal vanity.

"There has been no evidence shown here what your motives were, but I presume that the last two mentioned were the real ones. For here and vanity you told the story which was calculated to arouse the passions of the people of more than one nation and to set one against the other.

### Slain Widow, Boy Who Confessed; Two Maids Employed in House



### ANOTHER BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK, IS GERMAN REPORT

**Southland, Formerly Red Star  
Liner Vaderland, Torpedoed  
in Turkish Waters.**

**NEWS NOT CONFIRMED.**

**May Be Same Vessel Said Re-  
cently to Have Been Lost in  
Dardanelles With 1870 Men.**

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—(By wireless telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A statement given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day quotes the Weserzeitung of Bremen as saying that the British steamship Southland, serving as a transport, was torpedoed recently in Turkish waters. The news agency says:

"The Weserzeitung of Bremen points out that the transport Southland was torpedoed in Turkish waters. The Southland formerly was the Red Star liner Vaderland. The Red Star steamers flew the Belgian flag up to the time of the occupation of Belgium, and then sailed under the American flag. Now the Southland, which lately was flying the American flag, suddenly was changed into a British transport."

No previous report has been made concerning the torpedoing of the Southland. A wireless despatch from Berlin last week quoted a telegram from Sofia to the effect that a British transport had been sunk by a mine off the entrance to the Dardanelles with the loss of 1,870 men. It was thought at the time that the Berlin report might have been an inaccurate version of the sinking of the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean Sea on Aug. 14 by a German submarine.

The British Government has made no announcement of the sinking of another transport, following the loss of the Royal Edward. Shipping records show, however, that the Red Star liner Vaderland was renamed the Southland, being placed under the British flag, and was commandeered by the British Government for war purposes last March. She is listed as being employed in the hospital service.

### TWO BASEBALL POOL PROMOTERS ARRESTED

**Failure to Pay \$1,100 to Holder of  
Winning Ticket Proves Un-  
lucky for Lottery Men.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Arthur F. Manhardt and Thomas Smith are under arrest here charged with participating in a lottery known as "the open pool," by which prizes were awarded to those holding the high or low baseball score tickets. Manhardt is charged with printing the tickets and a raid of his print shop disclosed lottery forms ready to be printed. Smith is charged with distributing the tickets.

Both entered pleas of not guilty and were admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 each. The arrests followed the complaint of an alleged holder of a winning ticket calling for \$1,100, who claimed payment was refused. The district attorney's office states to-day that the pool had scores of agents here and in other cities in New York State and the Middle West.

### ZEPPELIN RAIDERS SHELL GREAT TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND THE DOCKS IN LONDON

**Many Noted Hotels Patronized by  
Americans Are Located in the  
Section of the British Capital  
Which Was Attacked Last Night.**

### ALL DEAD AND INJURED BUT FOUR WERE CIVILIANS

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Twenty persons were killed and eighty-six injured in a raid on London last night by Zeppelins.

The official statement gives the following list of casualties:

Killed, twelve men, two women and six children.

Injured seriously, eight men, four women and two children.

Injured slightly, thirty-eight men, twenty-three women and eleven children.

One soldier was killed and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

The German airships flew over the eastern counties of England and the London district.

No Americans were among the Zeppelin victims, the American Embassy reported this afternoon.

A wireless despatch from Berlin to-day said Zeppelins had bombarded the London docks with satisfactory results. The Zeppelins were heavily shelled, but returned undamaged, it was stated.

The bulletin probably refers to the Zeppelin raid of Tuesday night, in which, according to the British Press Bureau, thirteen persons were killed and forty-three wounded.

A cable despatch to the Chicago News to-day from a correspondent in London bore evidence that the Trafalgar Square district was attacked. The cable said: "Daily News staff and offices safe. All well." The News office is in Trafalgar Square.

An interview with Marconi, the Italian inventor, gave further evidence that for the first time the heart of London had been reached by the Zeppelins.

Trafalgar Square is one of the principal American centres of London, and the London docks are several miles away.

The Metropole Hotel, the Grand Hotel and the Victoria Hotel, all popular with Americans, are either on the Square or only a block away. The Carlton Hotel is nearby, as are Morley's and the Golden Cross Hotel, all well known to Americans. The great Nelson Column is in the centre of the Square and behind it is the National Gallery, which houses London's art treasures.

Steamship and banking offices used as American rendezvous are on Cockspur Street, leading into the Square. At the other end of Trafalgar Square is the Strand, the most famous street in the English speaking world.

The attack of last night brings up the total of casualties from Zeppelin raids to 122 killed and 349 injured. On the previous night thirteen persons were killed and forty-three wounded.

### German Air Raid on Paris To Avenge Attack From Sky

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A German air raid on Paris, the first in many months, and French attacks on railway stations held by the Germans featured to-day's official reports.

German aeroplanes bombarded the suburbs of Paris early to-day. The Government will permit announcement as to casualties as soon as full details are received.

A French dirigible bombarded the railway station at Neale, fifteen miles southwest of St. Quentin, during the night. French aviators showered bombs on the station at Chalange, a railway junction in the rear of the German Crown Prince's army. Fifty bombs were hurled on the Chal-

range station and it is reported that great damage was done.

ZEPPELIN SHOULD PROTEST TO WORLD. DECLARES MARCONI.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Guglielmo Marconi in an interview to-day with the United Press said:

"If I were Count Zeppelin I would protest before the world against the Kaiser using my invention as I saw Zeppelins used last night." Guglielmo Marconi, noted Italian inventor, said this afternoon.

"How sad and sick at heart Count Zeppelin must be," continued Marconi. "If my invention were used to kill